

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

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Lesson 3

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Revision

Pronouncing All 41 Letters

	Place of articulation 发音部位 (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Letters
Vowels		a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o
Consonants	Gutturals 喉音 (<i>kaṇṭhaja</i>)	k, kh, g, gh, ṅ
	Palatals 口盖音 (<i>tāluja</i>)	c, ch, j, jh, ñ
	Cerebrals 反舌音 (<i>muddhaja</i>)	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ
	Dentals 齿音 (<i>dantaja</i>)	t, th, d, dh, n
	Labials 唇音 (<i>oṭṭhaja</i>)	p, ph, b, bh, m,
	Miscellaneous 杂项	y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṡ

Colour Guide

a – open mouth

a – close mouth

a – open mouth following special rule
(compound words), like Jetavane,
sikkhāpadam

a – open mouth not following any rule,
like veramanī, aññatarā

Mahāmaṅgalasuttaṃ

Bahū devā maṇussā ca,
maṅgalāni acintayum,
ākaṅkhamānā sotthānaṃ,
brūhi maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Asevanā ca bālānaṃ,
paṇḍitānañca sevanā,
pūjā ca pūjanīyānaṃ,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Noun 名词 (nāma)

Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

	<i>Vibhatti</i>	Case	e.g.
1	<i>Paṭhamā</i>	Nominative 主格	Subject
2	<i>Dutiyā</i>	Accusative 宾格/对格/受格	Object
3	(a) <i>Tatīyā</i>	Ablative of agent (without action)	"by"
	(b) <i>Karaṇa</i>	Ablative of instrument (with action) 工具格	"with" "through"
4	<i>Catutthī</i>	Dative (receiver) 与格/为格	"to", "for"
5	<i>Pañcamī</i>	Ablative of separation (already moved) 托格/从格/夺格	"from"
6	<i>Chaṭṭhī</i>	Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格	"of"
7	<i>Sattamī</i>	Locative 位置格/处格	"in", "on", "at"
8	<i>Ālapana</i>	Vocative (being addressed) 呼格	"O man", "dear mother"

Grouping of Nouns According to Termination

Group	Ending with	example
<i>akārānta</i>	a	<i>nara</i> (man)
<i>ikārānta</i>	i	<i>aggi</i> (fire)
<i>īkārānta</i>	ī	<i>pakkhī</i> (bird)
<i>ukārānta</i>	u	<i>bhikkhu</i>
<i>ūkārānta</i>	ū	<i>sabbaññū</i> (omniscience)
<i>okārānta</i>	o	<i>go</i> (bull)

1. Declension of Masculine, *Akārānta* Nouns

阳性名词的曲用

1.1 Nominative Case

Paṭhamā 主格

Declension of Nominative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns 主 格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular 单数	Plural 复数
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + o = <i>naro</i> (the man)	<i>nara</i> + ā = <i>narā</i> (the men)
<i>Buddha</i> (Buddha)	<i>Buddha</i> + o = <i>Buddho</i> (the Buddha)	<i>Buddha</i> + ā = <i>Buddhā</i> (the Buddhas)
<i>putta</i> (son)	<i>putta</i> + o = <i>putto</i> (the son)	<i>putta</i> + ā = <i>puttā</i> (the sons)
<i>kassaka</i> (farmer)	<i>kassaka</i> + o = <i>kassako</i> (the farmer)	<i>kassaka</i> + ā = <i>kassakā</i> (the farmers)

Declension of Nominative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

主格阳性名词的曲用

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>manussa</i> (human being)	<i>manussa</i> + o = <i>manusso</i> (the human being)	<i>manussa</i> + ā = <i>manussā</i> (the human beings)
<i>mātula</i> (uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + o = <i>mātulo</i> (the uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + ā = <i>mātulā</i> (the uncles)
<i>kumāra</i> (boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + o = <i>kumāro</i> (the boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + ā = <i>kumārā</i> (the boys)
<i>mitta</i> (friend)	<i>mitta</i> + o = <i>mitto</i> (the friend)	<i>mitta</i> + ā = <i>mittā</i> (the friends)

Vocabulary – Nominative Nouns

<i>Pāḷi Stem</i>	English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>nara</i>	man	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>
<i>Buddha</i>	Buddha	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
<i>putta</i>	son	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>
<i>kassaka</i>	farmer	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>
<i>manussa</i>	human being	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>
<i>mātula</i>	uncle	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>
<i>kumāra</i>	boy	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>
<i>mitta</i>	friend	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>

Simple Conjugation of Verbs

Present Tense Verbs (*ākhyāta*)

1st Person
(*Uttamapurisa*)

Singular
"I"

Plural
"We"

2nd Person
(*Majjhimapurisa*)

Singular
"You"

Plural
"You"

3rd Person
(*Paṭhamapurisa*)

Singular
All others, e.g
"He", She, The
king"

Plural
All others,
like "They",
"The boys"

Conjugation of Verbs : Present Tense, 3rd Person

- Example: *paca*

<i>Pāḷi</i> Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>paca</i> (to cook)	<i>paca</i> + <i>ati</i> = <i>pacati</i> (cooks) e.g. <i>naro pacati</i> (The man cooks)	<i>paca</i> + <i>anti</i> = <i>pacanti</i> (cook) e.g. <i>nara pacanti</i> (The men cook)

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Speak	<i>bhāṣati</i>	<i>bhāṣanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Singular

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>naro bhāṣati</i>	The man speaks.
<i>mātulo bhuñjati</i>	The uncle eats.
<i>kassako gacchati</i>	The farmer goes.
<i>manusso passati</i>	The human being sees.

Plural

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>narā bhāsaṃti</i>	The men speak.
<i>puttā bhuñjanti</i>	The sons eat.
<i>kassakā gacchanti</i>	The farmers go.
<i>manussā passaṃti</i>	The human beings see.

Revision

Vocabulary – Nominative Nouns

<i>Pāḷi Stem</i>	English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>nara</i>	man	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>
<i>Buddha</i>	Buddha	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
<i>putta</i>	son	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>
<i>kassaka</i>	farmer	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>
<i>manussa</i>	human being	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>
<i>mātula</i>	uncle	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>
<i>kumāra</i>	boy	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>
<i>mitta</i>	friend	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Speak	<i>bhāṣati</i>	<i>bhāṣanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>

Practice

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumārā gacchanti</i>	The boys go.
<i>mitto bhāṣati</i>	The friend speaks.
<i>kassako passati</i>	The farmer sees.
<i>manussā bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat.

Translate into Pāḷi

English	Pāḷi
Friends eat.	<i>mittā bhuñjanti</i>
The son goes.	<i>putto gacchati</i>
Men speak.	<i>narā bhāśanti</i>
The uncle sees.	<i>mātulo passati</i>

1.2 Accusative Case

受格

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>am</i> = <i>naram</i> (a man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>nare</i> (the men)
<i>Buddha</i> (Buddha)	<i>Buddha</i> + <i>am</i> = <i>Buddham</i> (a Buddha)	<i>Buddha</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>Buddhe</i> (the Buddhas)
<i>putta</i> (son)	<i>putta</i> + <i>am</i> = <i>puttam</i> (a son)	<i>putta</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>putte</i> (the sons)
<i>kassaka</i> (farmer)	<i>kassaka</i> + <i>am</i> = <i>kassakam</i> (a farmer)	<i>kassaka</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>kassake</i> (the farmers)

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>manussa</i> (human being)	<i>manussa</i> + am = <i>manussam</i> (a human being)	<i>manussa</i> + e = <i>manusse</i> (the human beings)
<i>mātula</i> (uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + am = <i>mātulam</i> (an uncle)	<i>mātula</i> + e = <i>mātule</i> (the uncles)
<i>kumāra</i> (boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + am = <i>kumāram</i> (a boy)	<i>kumāra</i> + e = <i>kumāre</i> (the boys)
<i>mitta</i> (friend)	<i>mitta</i> + am = <i>mittam</i> (a friend)	<i>mitta</i> + e = <i>mitte</i> (the friends)

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>dhamma</i> (truth, the doctrine)	<i>dhamma</i> + am = <i>dhammam</i> (a doctrine)	<i>dhamma</i> + e = <i>dhamme</i> (the doctrines)
<i>vihāra</i> (monastery)	<i>vihāra</i> + am = <i>vihāram</i> (a monastery)	<i>vihāra</i> + e = <i>vihāre</i> (the monasteries)
<i>patta</i> (bowl)	<i>patta</i> + am = <i>pattam</i> (a bowl)	<i>patta</i> + e = <i>patte</i> (the bowls)
<i>odana</i> (cooked rice)	<i>odana</i> + am = <i>odanam</i> (cooked rice)	Not applicable

Vocabulary – Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naram̐</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddham̐</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>puttam̐</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassakam̐</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manussam̐</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulam̐</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāram̐</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mittam̐</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Vocabulary – Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odanaṃ</i>	
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhattaṃ</i>	
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Vocabulary – More Verbs

English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
speak	<i>bhāṣati</i>	<i>bhāṣanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Sentence: Singular

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>buddho dhammaṃ bhāṣati</i>	The Buddha speaks the Dhamma.
<i>kumaro odanaṃ bhuñjati</i>	The boy eats the rice.
<i>kassako viharaṃ gacchati</i>	The farmer goes (to) the monastery.
<i>putto pattaṃ passati</i>	The son sees the bowl.

Sentence: Plural

Pāḷi

English

kumarā bhaddhe vandanti

The boys worship the
Buddhas.

narā putte rakkhanti

The men protect the
sons.

*matulā viharaṃ
āgacchanti*

The uncles come (to)
the monastery.

kassakā patte haranti

The farmers carry
bowls

Revision

Vocabulary – Nominal and Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Nom S	Nom Pl	Acc S	Acc Pl
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>	<i>naraṃ</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>	<i>Buddhaṃ</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>	<i>kassakaṃ</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>	<i>manussaṃ</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>	<i>mātulaṃ</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>	<i>kumāraṃ</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>	<i>mittaṃ</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Vocabulary – Nominal and Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Nom S	Nom Pl	Acc S	Acc Pl
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammo</i>	<i>dhammā</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāro</i>	<i>vihārā</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>patto</i>	<i>pattā</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odano</i>		<i>odanaṃ</i>	
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇo</i>	<i>brāhmaṇā</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijo</i>	<i>vāṇijā</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālo</i>	<i>bhūpālā</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhatto</i>		<i>bhattaṃ</i>	
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmo</i>	<i>gāmā</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
speak	<i>bhāṣati</i>	<i>bhāṣanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Practice

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumaro mitte bhāṣati</i>	The boy speaks to friends.
<i>manussā odanaṃ bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat rice.
<i>putto patte passati</i>	The son sees the bowls.
<i>kassakā viharaṃ gacchanti</i>	Farmers go to the monastery.

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>matulā buddhaṃ vandanti</i>	The uncles worship the Buddha.
<i>dhammo nare rakkhati</i>	The Dhamma protects men.
<i>mittā viharaṃ āgacchanti</i>	The friends come (to) the monastery.
<i>kassako kumaraṃ harati</i>	The farmer carries the boy.

Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

The men see the
monasteries.

narā vihāre passanti

The farmer worships the
Dhamma.

kassako dhammaṃ vandati

The friends come to the
monastery.

mittā vihāraṃ āgacchanti

The boy carries the bowls.

kumāro patte harati

Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

The son eats the rice.

*putto odanaṃ/bhattaṃ
bhuñjanti*

The uncles speak to the
friend.

mātulā mittam bhāsanti

The Buddha protects the
boys.

Buddho kumāre rakkhati

The men go to the
monastery.

narā vihāraṃ gacchanti